

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

FINANCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 27.
The movements of money to date were not comparative, and, borrowing in the moderate fashion usual with them this season. On the Board of Trade the situation was less strong all around. There is, relatively, not much grain to carry, and what is on hand is held at so low a figure that less money than usual is needed to carry it, though corn, oats, and barley are higher. There is not much disposition to carry any grain in the face of the present market; outside sources of demand for money are as restricted and as carefully scrutinized as have been.

Rates for discount do not vary. To regular customers money is 10 per cent; for others there is accommodation at rates ranging to 10 per cent on call—allways provided there is the proper security. Real estate loans are 9 to 10 per cent; money on the street is 10 to 15 per cent.

Some shipment of currency to New York was made to-day. The rate of New York exchange remains firm at 150c premium between banks for \$1,000.

The demand for currency to go to the country is light, and comes mainly from the stock rooms.

The clearings were \$3,600,000.

BONDS AND GOLD.

PRESTON, KEAN & CO., quots:

	Bonds.	Stocks.
United States 6% of '91.	115c	115c
United States 5-1/2% of '92.	115c	115c
United States 5-1/2% of '94.	115c	115c
United States 5-1/2% of '95.	117c	117c
5-1/2% of '95—Aug. 1.	117c	117c
5-1/2% of '95—Jan. and July.	117c	117c
5-1/2% of '95—Jan. and July.	117c	117c
5-1/2% of '95—Aug. 1.	117c	117c
United States 5% of '96.	111c	111c
United States currency 5%.	111c	111c
Gold (bullion).	109c	110c
Shipping.	109c	110c
Cable transfers.	109c	110c
Bank of England.	99 & 1/2	100
Cook County.	99 & 1/2	100
Illinois 10 per cent schools.	98 & 1/2	100

West Chicago paper, failures.

Every day has had a failure or two to announce new names, and, though the banks have been more inclined to comfort themselves with the greater frequency of failures in England, a Manchester paper, for instance, in the first ten days of this month has reported twelve failures, with total liabilities of \$1,000,000, and of these twelve, eleven for nearly \$200,000. This is within a circuit of 40 miles of Manchester, and is not extraordinarily large. The metropolitan English papers have their morning announcements of failures as regularly as the stock quotations.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BONDS.

Attorney-General Williams' favorable decision regarding the \$2,416,000 of bonds has been fully ratified, it is said, in an offer from a responsible banking firm to take half a million dollars' worth of the bonds at 72½.

NEW YORK NATIONAL BANK, RESERVE.

On the 27th the New York Reserve, last week, by the National Bank of New York, the National Bank law will call for a reserve of \$65,567,200. The specific and legal tenders together amount to \$72,416,000, or \$16,899,800 above the legal requirement.

CHICAGO GOLD MARKET.

H. J. Christopher & Co., bankers, 75 South Clark street, quote gold:

	Bills.	Sellings.
1800c.	109c	110c
1820c.	109c	110c
1840c.	109c	110c
1860c.	109c	110c
1880c.	109c	110c
1900c.	109c	110c
1920c.	109c	110c
1940c.	109c	110c
1960c.	109c	110c
1980c.	109c	110c

LATEST.

New York, Oct. 27.—Money, 2½; prime merchandise, 100c; gold, 100c.

Produce exports for week, \$4,743,516, the smallest amount for any week for a long time.

Shipping due, 484c for 60 days, and 457c for 488c for 80 days.

Customs receipts, \$425,000.

Gold intensely dull; all business at 110.

Gold ruling rates, 1½ to 4 per annum, and 1-1/4 per annum.

The Assistant Treasurer disbursed \$300,000.

Clearings, \$20,000,000.

Governments steady. State bonds quiet and steady, and very active.

Stocks generally dull and weak throughout the day, the decline ranging from 1½ to 2½ during early hours of business, with a recovery of 2-2½% at the close.

Interest rates, about 45% against 4% early in the day.

The first cause of the depression in the general list was the refusal of the Supreme Court to advance the Granger cases, and the second, the failure of the Legislature to act.

Stock sales to-day were 132,000 shares, of which 11,000 were Western Union, 32,000 Pacific, 18,000 Lake Shore, 13,000 Union Pacific, 9,000 Northwestern, 6,000 New York, 5,000 Indiana, 9,000 Wash., 6,000 Ohio, 2,000 Pauli common.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Companies, 118c. Coupons, 97c. 117c. 115c. 113c. 111c. 109c. 107c. 105c. 103c. 101c. 99c. 97c. 95c. 93c. 91c. 89c. 87c. 85c. 83c. 81c. 79c. 77c. 75c. 73c. 71c. 69c. 67c. 65c. 63c. 61c. 59c. 57c. 55c. 53c. 51c. 49c. 47c. 45c. 43c. 41c. 39c. 37c. 35c. 33c. 31c. 29c. 27c. 25c. 23c. 21c. 19c. 17c. 15c. 13c. 11c. 9c. 7c. 5c. 3c. 1c. 0c.

Interest rates, 100c to 105c.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

CHURCH.

The prominent members of Unity Church assembled last evening for the purpose of effecting a reorganization of the Church Society. Joel D. Harvey was chosen as Chairman. He stated that, as all the records and written evidence of the existence of the church as a religious corporation had been destroyed in the great fire of Oct. 9, 1871, it was

NECESSARY TO REORGANIZE.

as provided by law. The form of procedure was drawn up by the attorney of the Northwestern Mutual Life-Insurance Company of Milwaukee, whom it was intended to effect a loan.

The Rev. Mr. Collier inquired if it was necessary to have a new organization. Could not the meeting decide on the form of procedure? After a short discussion it was decided that the organization remained. It seemed to him that if half a dozen members would go before a Squire and swear to the entry of the old Society, it would be the best course.

Resolved: That this church adopt as its corporate name, "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, as heretofore known as Unity Church, and that its meeting proceed to the election of three persons to be trustees of said Unity Church."

The resolution was submitted a second resolution.

Resolved: That this church be reorganized as a religious corporation under the act of the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, and all acts concerning corporations, April 18, 1872.

The resolution was adopted. An

ELECTION OF TRUSTEES.

was then proceeded with, and resulted in the choice of J. D. Harvey, John Wilkinson and F. P. Maynard, for whom the whole vote, 24, was cast.

MAKING A LOAN.

The Trustees were informed by resolution of the Board that the name of the church, from the Northwestern Mutual Life-Insurance Company of Milwaukee, Wis., \$30,000 in money, payable five years from Nov. 1, 1874, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent, was to be used to purchase a building to be used for the church, and to be used to secure a loan in double the amount borrowed, and deliver a mortgage upon the church property.

The loan, it was explained, was required to pay off the balance of the loan borrowed by the Rev. Mr. Green, of London, England through Peabody & Galt, of Chicago.

The amount was \$65,000, and it of \$35,000 has been already paid.

With the signature of the authority referred to the special business of the meeting closed.

Mr. Harvey then announced that \$7,500 had been already received.

He, as an individual, was anxious that it should be treated without delay, and he believed that the members of the church, generally, were anxious to have the organ. He thought they would be justified in entering into a contract for it, and it would take six months to construct it.

After some desultory discussion the Trustees were authorized by resolution to purchase an organ. It is understood that an offer has been made by a Boston man to manufacture one for \$10,000.

A motion to dispense with bells in the new organ was lost. Mr. Collier explained his stand in favor of having them. From the old organ which was exhibited which led him to conclude that there were bells in it. The sounds were made by bars of steel. He did not want bells at any cost, but they were the only objection to the organ.

He, as an individual, had made up his mind to make as good counterfeits as those bars gave forth. It was the will of a majority of the subscribers, he hoped that a genuine peal of bells would be purchased.

The meeting adjourned.

HOW TO GET FREE LIQUOR.

The party speculations practiced by some of the Federal barrels are a source of much complaint, and many business men are annoyed and disgusted thereby. If one has occasion to release impeded goods from bond, and is in haste, it becomes necessary to fee some of the embonded.

Two cases of peculation came to the notice of a Tribune reporter yesterday, and show conclusively that fraud was practiced. A gentleman who frequently has occasion to release impeded liquors from bond relates that about four months ago he called at the Government warehouse, at the corner of Market and Locust streets, to obtain a copy of the list of P. O. bonded imports from France. He waited some time in the place, and finally succeeded in getting a young man in the office to attend him. The officer in charge of the office was about 30 years of age, and the case was such a gentleman, and taking a large sum of money for the purpose of providing the gentleman with what he expected that the young man would do so, and the officious employee did not do so, and the case was covered by actual measurement that the brandy taken out had not been replaced. The cost of the liquor was \$12.

A few days ago he called again at the same warehouse, and found the same man in charge. He had another case to release from bond, and the employee filled his quart bottle from it, as he had done before. The importation was on the list of goods which he had been paid for, but he did not do so, and the liquor was sent to the owner, less the quart, which cost the importer that time \$6.

The above are but instances of a system of peculation practiced by Government employees in this and other cities. Foreign wines are tampered with by cutting small quantities and replacing them with water, which will not be discovered in the case, even if several gallons are taken out. Other goods are modified with a similar manner. Just such small items have been practiced in the New York Custom-House, and in some cases leading men in the time of the French Revolution.

Complaints were made to the officers in charge of the warehouses, and they are a source of the bond and have caused the same to be modified, and shippers have nothing to do but to complain and bear them. Complaints were made to the officers in charge of the warehouses, who promised to attend to the matter, but did nothing.

THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

The Board of County Commissioners met yesterday afternoon, President Ashton in the chair.

Requisitions for supplies of drugs, etc., for the County Hospital; the Hospital pay-roll for the month of September, amounting to \$892; the pay-roll of county employees, amounting to \$20,605; and various bills, were read and referred to appropriate committees.

Delinquent tax lists to the number of 265 were delivered and referred to the Committee on Examination of Tax Lists.

George D. Hunt, Secretary of the County Board Education, submitted an estimate of the expenses of the Normal School for the school year, 1874-75, amounting to \$1,000; and additional expenses, \$1,000; and additional expenses, \$1,463.68; printing and advertising, \$200; additional libraries, \$200; incidental expenses, \$202; total, \$10,600.

The Board adjourned to meet two additional sessions, involving an expenditure of \$1,600. The matter referred to the Committee on Education.

The Board of County Commissioners left the County House, and the same, when so borrowed, could not be acted upon.

The Board adjourned until 2 o'clock p.m.

GENERAL NEWS.

State's Attorney Reed has proposed the 21st of November as the day for the opening of the Gage trial, at Waukegan, in the Circuit Court of Lake County. It is more than probable that Judge Murphy and State's Attorney Williams will acquiesce in this proposition. The trial will, doubtless, continue through three or four days at least.

The Central Christian Church has moved to the church on the corner of Babcock street and Warren avenue, where regular services will

hereafter be held. Elder G. G. Mullins, pastor, will preach Wednesday evening at 7½ o'clock.

St. Bridget's Fair and Festival, in the interest of education, is attracting an immense concourse of people to Burlington Hall.

The contest between the Hon. B. Caulfield and Sidney Smith is now in progress.

Mr. Smith has a majority in his favor for the China set, and Mr. Agnew had some twenty votes over Mr. Bradley for a valuable silver set.

The temperature of yesterday, as observed by L. M. Adams, optician, was as follows: At 7 a.m., 50°; dog, 52°; at 12 m., 53°; at 3 p.m., 54°; at 6 p.m., 54°; at 8 p.m., 54°.

At a general meeting of the gas and water stock dealers of the City of Chicago, and Milwaukee, who it was intended to effect a loan.

The Rev. Mr. Collier inquired if it was necessary to have a new organization. Could not the meeting decide on the form of procedure?

Although the records had been destroyed, the organization remained. It seemed to him that if half a dozen members would go before a Squire and swear to the entry of the old Society, it would be the best course.

Resolved: That this church adopt as its corporate name, "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, as heretofore known as Unity Church."

Resolved: That this church be reorganized as a religious corporation under the act of the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, and all acts concerning corporations, April 18, 1872.

The resolution was submitted a second resolution.

Resolved: That this church be reorganized as a religious corporation under the act of the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, and all acts concerning corporations, April 18, 1872.

The resolution was adopted. An

ELECTION OF TRUSTEES.

was then proceeded with, and resulted in the choice of J. D. Harvey, John Wilkinson and F. P. Maynard, for whom the whole vote, 24, was cast.

MAKING A LOAN.

The Trustees were informed by resolution of the Board that the name of the church, from the Northwestern Mutual Life-Insurance Company of Milwaukee, Wis., \$30,000 in money, payable five years from Nov. 1, 1874, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent, was to be used to purchase a building to be used for the church, and to be used to secure a loan in double the amount borrowed, and deliver a mortgage upon the church property.

The loan, it was explained, was required to pay off the balance of the loan borrowed by the Rev. Mr. Green, of London, England through Peabody & Galt, of Chicago.

The amount was \$65,000, and it of \$35,000 has been already paid.

With the signature of the authority referred to the special business of the meeting closed.

Mr. Harvey then announced that \$7,500 had been already received.

He, as an individual, was anxious that it should be treated without delay, and he believed that the members of the church, generally, were anxious to have the organ. He thought they would be justified in entering into a contract for it, and it would take six months to construct it.

After some desultory discussion the Trustees were authorized by resolution to purchase an organ. It is understood that an offer has been made by a Boston man to manufacture one for \$10,000.

A motion to dispense with bells in the new organ was lost. Mr. Collier explained his stand in favor of having them. From the old organ which was exhibited which led him to conclude that there were bells in it. The sounds were made by bars of steel. He did not want bells at any cost, but they were the only objection to the organ.

He, as an individual, had made up his mind to make as good counterfeits as those bars gave forth. It was the will of a majority of the subscribers, he hoped that a genuine peal of bells would be purchased.

The meeting adjourned.

HOW TO GET FREE LIQUOR.

The party speculations practiced by some of the Federal barrels are a source of much complaint, and many business men are annoyed and disgusted thereby. If one has occasion to release impeded goods from bond, and is in haste, it becomes necessary to fee some of the embonded.

Two cases of peculation came to the notice of a Tribune reporter yesterday, and show conclusively that fraud was practiced. A gentleman who frequently has occasion to release impeded liquors from bond relates that about four months ago he called at the Government warehouse, at the corner of Market and Locust streets, to obtain a copy of the list of P. O. bonded imports from France. He waited some time in the place, and finally succeeded in getting a young man in the office to attend him. The officer in charge of the office was about 30 years of age, and the case was such a gentleman, and taking a large sum of money for the purpose of providing the gentleman with what he expected that the young man would do so, and the officious employee did not do so, and the case was covered by actual measurement that the brandy taken out had not been replaced. The cost of the liquor was \$12.

A few days ago he called again at the same warehouse, and found the same man in charge. He had another case to release from bond, and the employee filled his quart bottle from it, as he had done before. The importation was on the list of goods which he had been paid for, but he did not do so, and the liquor was sent to the owner, less the quart, which cost the importer that time \$6.

The above are but instances of a system of peculation practiced by Government employees in this and other cities. Foreign wines are tampered with by cutting small quantities and replacing them with water, which will not be discovered in the case, even if several gallons are taken out. Other goods are modified with a similar manner. Just such small items have been practiced in the New York Custom-House, and in some cases leading men in the time of the French Revolution.

Complaints were made to the officers in charge of the warehouses, and they are a source of the bond and have caused the same to be modified, and shippers have nothing to do but complain and bear them. Complaints were made to the officers in charge of the warehouses, who promised to attend to the matter, but did nothing.

THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

The Board of County Commissioners met yesterday afternoon, President Ashton in the chair.

Requisitions for supplies of drugs, etc., for the County Hospital; the Hospital pay-roll for the month of September, amounting to \$892; the pay-roll of county employees, amounting to \$20,605; and various bills, were read and referred to appropriate committees.

Delinquent tax lists to the number of 265 were delivered and referred to the Committee on Examination of Tax Lists.

George D. Hunt, Secretary of the County Board Education, submitted an estimate of the expenses of the Normal School for the school year, 1874-75, amounting to \$1,000; and additional expenses, \$1,000; and additional expenses, \$1,463.68; printing and advertising, \$200; additional libraries, \$200; incidental expenses, \$202; total, \$10,600.

The Board adjourned to meet two additional sessions, involving an expenditure of \$1,600. The matter referred to the Committee on Education.

The Board of County Commissioners left the County House, and the same, when so borrowed, could not be acted upon.

The Board adjourned until 2 o'clock p.m.

GENERAL NEWS.

State's Attorney Reed has proposed the 21st of November as the day for the opening of the Gage trial, at Waukegan, in the Circuit Court of Lake County. It is more than probable that Judge Murphy and State's Attorney Williams will acquiesce in this proposition. The trial will, doubtless, continue through three or four days at least.

The Central Christian Church has moved to the church on the corner of Babcock street and Warren avenue, where regular services will

hereafter be held. Elder G. G. Mullins, pastor, will preach Wednesday evening at 7½ o'clock.

St. Bridget's Fair and Festival, in the interest of education, is attracting an immense concourse of people to Burlington Hall.

The contest between the Hon. B. Caulfield and Sidney Smith is now in progress.

Mr. Smith has a majority in his favor for the China set, and Mr. Agnew had some twenty votes over Mr. Bradley for a valuable silver set.

The temperature of yesterday, as observed by L. M. Adams, optician, was as follows: At 7 a.m., 50°; dog, 52°; at 12 m., 53°; at 3 p.m., 54°; at 6 p.m., 54°; at 8 p.m., 54°.

At a general meeting of the gas and water stock dealers of the City of Chicago, and Milwaukee, who it was intended to effect a loan.

The Rev. Mr. Collier inquired if it was necessary to have a new organization. Could not the meeting decide on the form of procedure?

Although the records had been destroyed, the organization remained. It seemed to him that if half a dozen members would go before a Squire and swear to the entry of the old Society, it would be the best course.

Resolved: That this church adopt as its corporate name, "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, as heretofore known as Unity Church."

Resolved: That this church be reorganized as a religious corporation under the act of the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, and all acts concerning corporations, April 18, 1872.

The resolution was submitted a second resolution.

Resolved: That this church be reorganized as a religious corporation under the act of the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, and all acts concerning corporations, April 18, 1872.

The resolution was adopted. An

ELECTION OF TRUSTEES.

was then proceeded with, and resulted in the choice of J. D. Harvey, John Wilkinson and F. P. Maynard, for whom the whole vote, 24, was cast.

MAKING A LOAN.

The Trustees were informed by resolution of the Board that the name of the church, from the Northwestern Mutual Life-Insurance Company of Milwaukee, Wis., \$30,000 in money, payable five years from Nov. 1, 1874, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent, was to be used to purchase a building to be used for the church, and to be used to secure a loan in double the amount borrowed, and deliver a mortgage upon the church property.

The loan, it was explained, was required to pay off the balance of the loan borrowed by the Rev. Mr. Green, of London, England through Peabody & Galt, of Chicago.

The amount was \$65,000, and it of \$35,000 has been already paid.

With the signature of the authority referred to the special business of the meeting closed.

Mr. Harvey then announced that \$7,500 had been already received.

He, as an individual, was anxious that it should be treated without delay, and he believed that the members of the church, generally, were anxious to have the organ. He thought they would be justified in entering into a contract for it, and it would take six months to construct it.

After some desultory discussion the Trustees were authorized by resolution to purchase an organ. It is understood that an offer has been made by a Boston man to manufacture one for \$10,000.

A motion to dispense with bells in the new organ was lost. Mr. Collier explained